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S. T. & L. A.

Fifth National Convention Meets at Pittsburgh.

"DAILY PEOPLE" CHEERED

Fifty-five Delegates Respond to the Roll-call as Bona-fide Representatives of Bona-fide Unions—Boundless Enthusiasm—Malloney and Remmel Both Delegates—Mass Meetings to be Held.

PITTSBURG, PA., Sept. 19.—The Fifth National Convention of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance met to-day at the spacious headquarters of the Socialist Labor Party, with fifty-five delegates present. Many visitors crowded the lobby.

The convention was called to order by the National Secretary, Wm. L. Brower, at 11 a. m. After the routine preliminaries, it proceeded immediately to form a permanent organization, with Valentine Remmel, the Socialist Labor Party candidate for Vice President as chairman, and Power, from Rhode Island, as vice chairman.

The first thing in order was the report of the General Executive Board. It was read by General Secretary Brower, whose reading was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic plaudits that punctuated the passages. This was especially so when the passage on the DAILY PEOPLE was reached. The outburst of applause was tremendous. The delegates rose to their feet with cheers and hurrahs for "the first and only daily paper in the English speaking world!" It seemed as if the enthusiasm of the delegates on this head would have no end, so prolonged were the cheers.

Among the noted delegates present is Joseph F. Malloney, the Socialist Labor Party candidate for President, who comes with credentials from his Machine Local Alliance, of Lynn, Mass.

The convention is to close Saturday, with a mammoth meeting at Carnegie Hall, Allegheny, where, besides the Socialist presidential candidates, Daniel DeLeon, the editor of the DAILY PEOPLE, will be here to speak. The meeting will be preceded by a parade.

There will be six meetings addressed by the delegates to-night.

The following is the report of the G. E. B. presented to the convention.

To the Delegates of the Fifth National Convention of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance:

COMRADES—The outlook for the working class is such that there has never been a time when there was more need for a firm, well-knit, bona fide organization. There also never was a time when what is generally called labor organizations were in a more deplorable condition. On the one side we have the pure and simple unions blindly leading their members to certain doom. On the other side we have the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance at the opening of this, the Fifth National Convention, fighting against tremendous odds, but still fighting with a spirit and a determination that means much to the working class. We are confronted with the corruption and the decadence of the old unions. We are confronted with the criminal brutality of the capitalist class. We have but one hope, and that is, by the union of the S. T. & L. A. and the Socialist Labor Party, we may free the workers from the blinding and degrading influence of the pure and simple unions, and we may also place in office men who represent us, men who will be our servants, and men on whom we can rely at all times.

THE INDUSTRIAL FIELD.

The aspect of the industrial field is not encouraging. The long promised strike among the miners is a reality, and the textile industries have been threatened with wholesale outcrops. When the cut-down comes, they will certainly be followed by strikes that must be far-reaching in their effects. The New England shoe-maker has borne the brunt of prosperity, and in many lines he has been on the ragged edge since last November. The carpenters have also been affected, and the granite workers have finished a losing fight. Another strike that left the workers in a worse condition was the abortive attempt of the machinists to force a national affair.

One of the worst things about this latter was that it brought about the introduction of girls in some of the

machine shops, notably in the McKay shops at Winchester, Mass. As this is one of the branches of the United Shoe Machine Company, its bearing upon the trade as a whole can be readily seen.

These strikes are matters of current history, and they prove that there has been no improvement in the condition of the working class. Every possible artificial stimulus has been given to trade, and we cannot even now keep the factory doors open, and give opportunity to our fellow workers, even as wage slaves. We have an army in the Philippines, in Porto Rico, and now we have one in China. All these men have been recruited from the army of out-of-work wage workers, and while numerous, they have made but little difference to the working class as a whole. The struggle for a chance to obtain employment is keener than ever, and at the present time it seems that it will be keener before the winter comes.

There is no doubt but that we are on the verge of a general panic, and that the scenes of past years will be repeated. There are but few men prepared to endure a period of idleness, and the old pure and simple unions are in no condition to conduct the battle for them. It is the duty of the S. T. & L. A. to face the difficulty, and lead the men into the field where they will have a chance to fight without being hampered by men who should be with them.

There is another serious difficulty confronting the working class, and that is the increase of woman and child labor. Despite the many laws on the statute books, there is an increasing tendency to use the women in all industries, and to supplant the women wherever possible with children. No adequate law exists, and even if it did exist, it would not be enforced. Here again, we see the obligation we are under to conduct a straight, uncompromising fight and do away, once for all, with the crooked, cowardly work of the pure and simple trades union officers, and the capitalists who use them to beat down all attempts of their employees to better their condition.

There is scarcely one line of business that is not either becoming unsteady or else beginning, in some measure, to feel the coming storm. The boasted numbers of the American Federation of Labor have proved ineffective under the most favorable conditions. What will be their fate when they meet the capitalist class on its own field, and with everything in its favor? They will be swept aside as they have been swept aside before, and the working class will have another lesson in trades unionism that is run by the scabby labor fakir.

With all these adverse conditions, and with the steady development of the capitalist system, there can no longer be any trifling with the labor movement. Our duty is plain, and as we have entered the field to defeat the foes of the working class, we must fight the foe whether he appears as a capitalist or as a labor fakir. The cry of "union wrecking" can not deter us on the economic field, any more than the cry of "nation wrecking" can deter us on the political field. It is the steadfast intention of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance to continue the fight until our end is achieved.

OUR "LOSSES."

The attempt to defeat the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance resulted disastrously for those who tried it. We lost some locals, and others were weakened, but the effect has been, on the whole, good. An interesting thing connected with the defections from our ranks is furnished by the history of the once Central Labor Federation.

It was taken in by the Central Labor Union, former D. A. L. of New York, and since that time it has been the mark for all the underhand political work of Tammany Hall. The meetings of the Central Federated Union are marked by the battles between rival politicians, or the representatives of the politicians. It has been used repeatedly for the dirtiest and the most cowardly work against the working class, and in most cases the worthy instruments of that work were the men who rebelled against us.

At a recent convention of the Liquor Dealers, the Central Federated Union was represented, and it there entered into a deal whereby some few favored cigar manufacturers were to have the preference over all others. At the more recent convention of the State body, it fathered a resolution for the repeal of the dollar tax on beer, which is paid by the lower classes, and at the same time it assisted in defeating a few other resolutions on the ground that they were political.

The rest of the Kangaroos have faded from view. As they were without a party until shelter was given them in the inside of the Tammany tiger, so they were without a union until they found a resting place in the American Federation of Labor, whose corruption they are perfectly familiar with, and against which they had so often declared war. The exact loss through the Kangaroo movement is difficult to estimate, but it did not interfere materially with our work, and whatever uneasiness it may have caused in the beginning is now wholly eliminated.

REVIEW OF STRIKES.

There is one point upon which we should be strict, and that is the matter of discipline. We cannot allow the prevailing laxity longer to hinder our work. We must understand perfectly what we are after, and we must understand the methods of conducting the Alliance. For this reason sundry reforms are necessary, all of them tending to define more clearly the relation of the Locals to the National body, and the Locals to one

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MALLONEY IN JERSEY.

Unbounded Enthusiasm Manifested By Workingmen.

They Applaud the Gospel of Their Emancipation, and Appreciate the Fact That Their Continued Misery Is Due to Their Own Action, in Blindly Upholding the Conditions That Oppress Them.

The spectacle presented last night in the Union Hill, N. J., Turin Hall was one calculated to fill every Socialist heart with hope, and to rally the wavering and revive the spirits of the despondent of the working class, if such there be.

Joseph Francis Malloney, the presidential candidate of the Socialist Labor Party, spoke for nearly two hours to a large and enthusiastic audience. Malloney's style is very masterful. At the conclusion of his address he was as fresh and bright as at the start.

There was no indication of fatigue in his tone, his peroration was delivered with the same easy eloquence as the opening passages, with the added fire of concentrated enthusiasm. The applause was continually breaking in upon him, and the attitude of the people indicated a sort of impatience at not having sufficient opportunity given them to manifest their entire approval of his sentiments. His exposition of Socialist principles was only equalled by his damning indictment of the old political parties with their fake methods of cajoling the masses.

The Trust question, imperialism and all the other fake issues were subjected in their turn to the keen, slashing attack of this able exponent of Socialism.

He dealt at some length with the present strike of the coal miners in Pennsylvania, picturing their condition in language that thrilled his hearers, and showing that whether or not he approved of the strike itself, he at least sympathized with the men in their struggle. The truck system came in especially for a merciless and scathing exposure; and he showed a wonderfully intimate knowledge of the numerous methods by which the employers endeavor to win back from the miners the greater part of their wages, and so reduce them to a state no whit better than a chattel slave.

NEWARK, Sept. 24.—A surging crowd of working men filled the vicinity of Centre Market, Broad street to-night, to hear Joseph F. Malloney, the Socialist Labor Party's candidate for President of the United States. The meeting was opened by Harry Carless, who acted as chairman, and delivered a characteristic speech. When Malloney advanced to the front of the speaking stand, he was greeted with tumultuous and long continued applause. He at once began his speech in the energetic and magnetic manner peculiar to himself. Referring to the two old parties, he denounced them both as robbers of the working class. These two parties come to the wage earner because they need his votes. They waste very little time talking to their own class, and use every argument to capture "the wage-earner's vote." Having by this means captured the political power, they turn around and use said power against the very wage-workers who placed it in their hands.

"There is one class," continued Mr. Malloney, "that produces all the wealth and another class that is the possessor of that wealth. The producers of the wealth are deprived of it because they are robbed of it. This robbery is carried on constitutionally by the system of profit-making, by shooting down wage-earners the minute they presume to ask for their rights through the perpetuation of every deed through which the demoralization of the workers will lead to the aggrandizement of wealth by the non-producers. If a worker wants to live under the present system he must submit to these methods of constitutional robbery. The Labor class sells itself to the capitalist class and gets barely enough upon which to exist. The more the wage earners produce the more they strengthen the robber class. Mr. Malloney then showed the comparative amount of wealth and its division between capital and labor, in the form of profits and wages, for every decade since 1850. These comparisons showed a steady increase in the percentage grabbed by capital and a steady decrease in the percentages paid to labor. Next he took up the division of classes, showing the interests of such. The interests of the capitalist class and those of the working class were shown to be diametrically opposed and the formation of political parties on those lines was urged.

"The working class must have a class-conscious political party of its own," declared Malloney. "A party that will advance the interests of labor just as the two old parties advance those of capital. All legislation is class legislation. It is legislation for the capitalist class. When labor is class-conscious, enlightened as to its true position and interests, then it will elect its own men to power to make legislation for it. The trusts rule the nation. We don't object to that, but we want to rule the trusts." Malloney closed, urging his hearers not to be crucified on any cross, especially a cross of their own making. He appealed to them to vote for their own party, the party of labor's emancipation—the Socialist Labor Party.

The white working men in the Transvaal sometimes indulged in strikes for higher pay, and the Boer government would not lend their police or militia to the capitalists to break the strike with. This was a fearful condition of affairs, and had to be changed in some way. The Boers could not be enojed or bought into siding with the capitalist, so the Boer had to let go his hold on the government. He only did this when his fingers were stiff in death. The change from burgher to bourgeois government cost a great deal, but the capitalist must own the government. When the men strike next time they will notice a difference.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Socialist Labor Party Agitation Throughout the Country.

The sight of the Socialist Labor Party banner being raised above a platform has become the signal for a rush of the people toward it. This was the case last night in the Fourteenth Assembly District, at Third avenue and Tenth street. The chairman, John Kelly, had scarcely a dozen words uttered before he had an audience of two hundred, and it kept on swelling till when Benjamin F. Keinar, the S. L. P. candidate for Congress, began his address it had doubled. Keinar began by reviewing the growth in strength of our party, and stated his conviction that in the coming election it should muster a greatly increased vote.

He then turned his attention to the enemy, making no distinction between Democrat or Republican. Something he said on the subject of expansion filed a man, who set up a shout about benevolent assimilation, and kept repeating the empty phrase till the crowd warned him that his conduct would not be tolerated, whereupon he left the meeting. The speaker scored a hit when he exposed the hypocrisy of the Democrats in their pretended championing of the Filipinos while at the same time disfranchising the negro of the South.

During the address a henchman of "Big Six" took exception to the fact that the DAILY PEOPLE was not endorsed by that organization. The answer was so forcible and scathing that the hammer of the Socialist Labor Party seemed to have driven the interrupter's head level with the sidewalk, much to the admiration and satisfaction of the audience.

James T. Hunter was the next speaker. He dwelt mainly on the development of machinery from the primitive forms of the household and the small farm to the perfection it has now attained in the big factory and the bonanza farm. He showed how the march of commercialism had not benefited the people, but instead enslaved the people and showed how the masses were worse off under these improvements than they were before their introduction. He adverted to the different classes who had been thrown out of employment by the rise of the trusts—small tradesmen, druggists and so forth—all of whom now foolishly joined with the political tricksters in the parrot cry of smash the trusts, and showed how ridiculous was the one and how insincere the other. The way was not to smash the trust, but to TAKE the trust and make it the property of the nation.

The hearty manner in which these sentiments were applauded showed how deeply the audience sympathized with the speakers.

Another large crowd collected at Ninth street and Avenue C (Sixteenth Assembly District), to hear Daniel DeLeon, H. Eckstein and others. Eckstein was introduced by H. Beck, the chairman, and held the audience spell bound for nearly an hour. Then Daniel DeLeon, candidate for Assembly from the district, made his appearance amid the cheers of the whole assemblage. He dealt with the questions at issue in his usual clear and forcible manner. He told them that there was in reality only one party in the ranks of the capitalists; that the pretended division into Republican and Democrats was a mere blind.

The capitalists pretend to quarrel, get up fake issues, and by harping on them, not only distract the voters from questions of real importance, but divide one half against the other. He advised them not to be misled any longer, but to support the only party that fought for the liberties of the working class, the Socialist Labor Party.

A man in the crowd shouted excitedly, "You are right!" "I know I am," was the simple but direct answer.

Other meetings were held at Twenty-seventh street and Third avenue, 148th street and Willis avenue, and 143d street and Third avenue, at which addresses were made by G. A. Gillhaus, R. O. Toole, W. S. Dalton, and J. J. Kinnely.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 24.—The Socialist Labor Party meetings in this city are the talk of the town. The outpourings of the working class to hear the labor gospel are so great that the politicians are wondering what it all means. In their ignorance they cannot understand how it is the workingmen voters can be rescued from their grasp. Last Saturday night fully 1,000 people assembled at the court house to hear an address by Harry Carless, and all indications point to the fact that the S. L. P. will make great inroads upon the Republican capitalist party on election day.

BIG SIX.

An Example of Disorganized Labor and Organized Scabbery.

A History of The Trades Union Political Crime of the Century—The Rank and File in Its Membership Held in Total Ignorance of the Interests of the Working Class.

The DAILY PEOPLE recently had an article in which it was made clear that the thing that generally goes by the name of, and is whooped up as, "Organized Labor" is everything but what its name pretends: that the Labor in it is absolutely disorganized, the rank and file being left and held in such ignorance of the interests of the working class that they pull in opposite directions; and that what is organized in it is not Labor at all but the veriest scabbery on the Labor Movement, to wit, the Labor Fakir. A full broadside illustration of this fact is just furnished in a manifesto issued by the "Board of Delegates," jointly with the "Executive Committee," of Typographical Union No. 6.

The manifesto makes the conduct of the "New York Sun" towards its old employes the basis of its action. It then proceeds to say that all the leaders of importance in the Republican party were appealed to by the Union officers; and that these appeals proved ineffectual, the said Republican leaders continuing to furnish the "Sun" with their party's patronage. Upon this ground the officers of the Union appeal to all its members "to assist in administering a deserved rebuke to the leaders of the Republican party,"—how?—by "taking political action against the Republican party." A synopsis of this manifesto would be materially incomplete were omission to be made of three lines in fat type whereby its argumentative part closes. The three lines are as follows:

"This Union has not endorsed, nor will its officers countenance any effort to distort its action into an endorsement of the candidates or principles of any political party."

The manifesto contains many more beauty-spots; but these will do for the present.

Here it is all in a nut-shell. The Labor Fakirs or the Organized Scabbery in Typographical Union No. 6 cannot have more effectively drawn up their own indictment, convicting them of treason to the rank and file, of being scabs on the working class, in general, the rank and file of their own organization in particular.

The "Sun" is a capitalist concern. As such, it is there for private profit only; which is another way of saying that it is a contrivance to squeeze wealth out of that portion of the Working Class that it employs. Between the employes of such a concern and the concern itself there is a perpetual struggle: the class struggle; the struggle of the Working Class to keep more and more of its own product, and the struggle of the Capitalist Class to plunder the Working Class more and more extensively.

In this struggle there is great disparity of forces in the shop, the economic field; there, the empty pocket of the workingman is pitted against the full pocket of the capitalist concern; and the disparity of forces increases by the circumstance that improved machinery steadily swells the number of empty pockets, thereby increasing the quantity of weak spots. The struggle in the shop alone becomes, accordingly, ever more hopeless for the empty pockets and empty stomachs.

But the very thing that is a source of weakness, and increasing weakness, to the Working Class—the increase of its numbers—transfers to it increasing strength on another field, a field that is absolutely necessary to the capitalist exploiter. That field is the political field. The power of the Capitalist Class to plunder and ever more subjugate the Working Class is not an inherent power. It is a creature of the political power. With the political power in its hands, the Capitalist Class is able to uphold the Capitalist system: it is able to keep and increase in its possession the needed machinery of production which it plunders the Working Class of. Without the political power, the Capitalist Class could not exist twenty-four hours: without the political power to protect it in its usurpation with policemen's clubs, judge's injunctions, and militia and military, the Capitalist System would crumble in less time than it takes to say so.

In view of this, politics evidently is an essential element in wages; and equally evident is the conclusion that the Working Class, wherever properly organized, or rather, wherever organized at all, must untidily cast its vote for

that political platform that demands the abolition of the present Capitalist System or Wages System of Slavery. Really "organized Labor" does so understand the case, and acts up to the principle. But "disorganized Labor," that is to say, bodies run and controlled by "Organized Scabbery," or Labor Fakirism, is run upon a different principle. Organized Scabbery has no interest in the overthrow of Capitalism; if Capitalism were overthrown, the occupation of Organized Scabbery would be gone. What would become of large assessments for Officers to dispose of, and for "secret committees" to invest in it? Capitalism were abolished and no "Sun" strikes came around to cheer the faithful? Accordingly, the thing misnamed "Organized Labor" is kept by Organized Scabbery with its nose to the Capitalist grindstone. It excludes politics so as to exclude Socialism, and so as to be able to furnish the Organized Scabs with political and other leg-pulling power. The manifesto of the Organized Scabs of No. 6 illustrates this, and in illustrating the point also reveals all the poltroonery of that crew.

It does not say: "Seeing that the 'Sun' is a capitalist concern; seeing that it has outraged labor; seeing that by instances, too numerous to mention, capitalism draws its vigor to oppress us, from the two parties of Capital, the Democratic as well as the Republican,—therefore, let us unite to smash them both this year, by plumping the whole Labor vote in favor of the Socialist platform." No! It does not say that, but what it says is: "Let us smash the Republican party."

The scabbery and the poltroonery of this position is revolting.

There is scabbery in the attitude of favoring the Democratic party; there is poltroonery in the attitude of not daring boldly to say what is meant, and furthermore, crawling behind a general declaration to conceal the point.

The palpable attitude of favoring the Democratic party is an attitude of revolting scabbery for this reason: "The officers of No. 6 are 'practical' men. They make a boast of that. 'Practical' is the word with which they christen their stupid corruption and corrupt stupidity. They are too 'practical' to build up for the future; they are after something NOW,—for themselves. This being so, no man imagines that by 'political action against the Republican party,' they mean 'political action for the Socialist Labor Party,' or for some new party that they might contemplate setting up having the Socialist, i. e., the only platform that Labor can intelligently stand on. Oh, no! They don't mean that. They are too 'practical' for that. A Labor party is not likely yet to succeed; not this year. Being 'practical' men, their 'political action against the Republican party' means 'political action in favor of the Democratic party.'"

The deep-dyed scabbery on Labor of this attitude is clear. The Democratic party, with its long record of outrages on Labor—its Bull Puns against the Idaho miners; its Flower militia against the Buffalo switchmen; its Cleveland-Daniel military against the Pullman and railroad strikers, etc., etc.—matches the Republican at all points. But what does a scab crew of composers' officers care for miners, switchmen, railroaders, etc? They are so "practical" that they can see no further than their own noses: "It is a Republican party paper," argue they, "that is annoying us camps, let's down it by boosting into power a party that has outraged other branches of the Working Class. We care nought for other workmen!"—

This is the essence of scabbery.

There is, moreover, poltroonery, deep-dyed poltroonery in the attitude.

It is poltroonish to mean a thing and not say it.

It is, moreover, additional poltroonery to find oneself caught by his own meshes and not make a clean breast of it. The crew that holds as a cardinal principle of its brand of "Unionism" that politics must be excluded, straightway puts its foot into its own mouth when it suddenly appeals to political action as a means to redress an economic wrong; and its throwing up its hands immediately after with a general declaration against "endorsement of the candidates or principles of any political party," does not straighten out matters, but intensifies the poltroonery.

The Labor Fakir, or "Organized Scabbery," is a born poltroon.

This crew, besides being injurious to Labor, and, therefore, a scab crew, is a disgrace to Labor.

The popular superstition that it "represents" Labor, causes its poltroonery to be ascribed to the whole body of Labor.

How disgraceful an attitude is not Labor placed into by such conduct in the eyes of those who imagine the "Organized Scabbery" to be really Labor! How disgraceful an attitude for the Giant Labor to be placed in the threefold light of a crook, a fool, and a coward.

A crook that would attend to the interests of one limb only, at the expense of the interests of all the others;

A fool that imagines it can promote the interests of one limb, by sacrificing all others;

A coward that, not daring to do the right thing, is too cowardly even to admit fully what it means to do.

But there is even worse: "Organized Scabbery" in this instance commits the additional and serious blunder of figuring upon the short memory of the foe that it would attack.

It is not likely that the Republican party will be scared. It surely remem-

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MILITIA IN CHARGE

Occupy Positions That Will Enable Them to Command all Roads.

STRIKERS HELPLESS.

Operators Are Now Confident That the Strike Will Soon End, As the Strikers Will Be Cowed Into Submission by the Presence and Superior Organization of the Soldiers—The Folly of Fakirs' Tactics in Fighting Capital, While Leaving the Control of the Powers of Government in Its Hands, Demonstrated Once More.

(Special to the DAILY PEOPLE.)

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Sept. 22.—The curtain went up on the second act of the modern tragedy: "A Pure and Simple Strike," when out of a saloon on East Center street, Shenandoah, a shot was fired at a large crowd of strikers, who, with their women and children, had gathered around the Lehigh Valley Railroad depot.

Socialist investigation will reveal the fact that the brain behind that gun was in the directors' room of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company.

To understand this a review of the situation must be made.

For a long time the bituminous or soft coal operators have looked with anxious eyes at that congested spot in eastern Pennsylvania where one fourth of the nation's coal is produced.

They saw that when they worked as coal operators alone, in the main, the anthracite magnates owned the railroads and over seventy-five per cent of the mines, thus enabling them to gradually squeeze out the small fellow and completely dominate his every act while so doing. Not possessing this enormous economic power themselves, they suffered from continuous revolts from their wage slaves against the oppression they inflicted upon them. The union that had fought them along pure and simple lines became gradually more corrupt until, in the national strike of 1894, the operators bought the officers, from President MacBride down, and won the strike.

After this matters developed logically. Blinded by a corrupt union that was based on worn out principles; misled by capitalist newspapers and politicians, befuddled by clerical frauds who preached to them about the difficulty of a rich man owning corner lots in paradise, and the value of the golden harps with diamonds on them, that they would play on, in the sweet bye-and-bye—under such leadership the miner marched to defeat every time; but always arose from the battle field, buried his dead, healed his wounded, and lifted his eyes, shining with a glorious spirit to the stars.

This thing could not go on forever. The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance stepped on to the battle-field.

Fearing the results of class-conscious action at the ballot-box the soft coal operators rushed to the United Mine Workers national officers whom they had previously bought at so much per head and arranged with the assistance of soft coal operator Mark Hanna to introduce the check-off system, which worked in such a way the men would be compelled to belong to the union. The dues for the union would be checked off or stopped in the office, thus producing this remarkable state of affairs that where formerly, as in the case of vice-presidential candidate, Stevenson, the men were discharged for belonging to the union, NOW THEY WOULD BE DISCHARGED IF THEY DID NOT.

This scheme worked so well that in Indianapolis last January 250 operators and 750 delegates, representing an annual output of 70,000,000 tons of bituminous coal in Western Pennsylvania, met in conference, and agreed to advance the miners' wages 22.20 per cent. Needless to say, the miners did not benefit a particle, because the prices of everything in the "pluck-me" stores went up twenty-five, thirty, and, in some cases, fifty per cent. The only gainers were the operators, who were not bothered by strikes while they received enormous profits through increased demand for coal, due

This is a fine year for the leg-pullers. Croker has a number of young millionaires on the book who want to go to Congress, and Platt has a firm grasp on a Vanderbilt and other fat ones. The workmen can take their choice of Republican and Democratic millionaires. But that's all they will take. Platt and Croker will get the money, the plutons will get the offices and the workmen will get the choice—in the sack. They can fool the combination by voting

PITTSBURG AROUSED.

The Socialist Labor Party Parade An Eye-Opener.

The March of the Militant Hosts of Labor Across Pittsburgh and Allegheny Makes the Capitalists Politicians Shiver—Malloney and Remmel Address a Tremendous Crowd.

(Special to the DAILY PEOPLE.)

PITTSBURG, PA., Sept. 23.—The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance Convention which was opened here on the 20th finished its business on Friday afternoon, and on Saturday night the delegates were tendered a reception at Carnegie Hall, Allegheny, by the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance locally and sections of Allegheny County of the Socialist Labor Party.

A parade of the class-conscious workmen preceded the reception, and the politicians who have in the past regarded the wage workers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny as voting cattle are asking each other what has happened to make rebels of their one-time subjects.

The Socialists from the South Side, marching from their headquarters to the foot of Smithfield street and were joined by the Troy Hill branch and the various locals.

Then twelve hundred strong they marched across Pittsburgh to Allegheny, bearing transparencies which aroused the crowds lining the sidewalks to cheers.

"Coal Combine gives \$1,000 for an armory, \$25 to Galveston sufferers." "We fight the capitalist 365 days in the year," are samples of the dozens of mottoes which caused the Rep-Dem politicians to curse and the working people to cheer.

Up Smithfield street to Fifth avenue, to Federal street and into Carnegie Hall, was the route, and there has not been a parade in Pittsburgh or Allegheny for years which has caused so much genuine enthusiasm among the toilers.

Carnegie Hall was filled with an eager crowd, who were there to hear the Socialist Labor Party candidate for President, and his running mate, Valentine Remmel, who was known to hundreds there as a glass worker.

William J. Eberle, an Allegheny boy, whose fight for the men who were driven to strike by the inhumanity of the Schoen Pressed Steel Car Company in the winter of 1899, endeared him to every class-conscious worker in the nation, as chairman. He called the meeting leader in that direct manner for which the Socialists are noted, and introduced Valentine Remmel, of Pittsburgh, Vice-President candidate. Mr. Remmel's speech was listened to attentively, and heartily applauded. He told the history of the Socialist movement, showed why the Socialist Labor Party is so well hated by the capitalists and their emissary the labor fakir.

Mr. Malloney was the next speaker and he made the people glad they came. He exposed the rascality of the pure and simple fakirs, ripped open the false pretenses of the Republican-Democratic party and plainly stated not only what the objects of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance are, but how to attain them. Again and again he was compelled to pause by the cheers of the audience.

W. S. Brower, General Secretary of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, then addressed the crowd on the necessity of clearness and honesty in the Labor Movement.

More than 2,000 people attended the meeting in the hall and 3,000 copies of the DAILY PEOPLE were distributed during the evening. The meeting adjourned at 11 o'clock with three cheers for the Socialist Labor Party, three cheers for the Alliance and three cheers for Malloney and Remmel.

HARD AT IT IN HOBOKEN.

The Kind of Work That Will Roll Up a Big S. L. P. Vote.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Branches 1 and 2, Hoboken (German and American) held a joint meeting on Thursday, Sept. 20, to consider ways and means to conduct a vigorous campaign in Hoboken. Comrade A. Schroeder acted as chairman, H. Schreck as secretary. It was decided to hire Old Fellows Hall, the largest hall, for next Friday, Sept. 28, for which night Malloney is booked. A collection was taken up to pay for the hall and other expenses, and \$18 realized. A wagon will be hired to make the trip to Hoboken for three nights before the meeting. A comrade will be accompanied with a transparency on the North River ferries on Thursday and Friday nights. Six thousand cards announcing the meeting will be ordered by a committee consisting of Comrades Schroeder and A. Mendel. Comrades Zimmerman and Whitteyer will act as a committee on the other work. The organizer was instructed to engage other prominent speakers for the meeting. In place of Comrade J. Eck, H. Schreck was elected secretary of campaign committee. Every member present pledged himself to make this meeting a grand success. Next meeting of both branches takes place on Tuesday, Sept. 27, at headquarters 307 Fifth street. Every member should make it his duty to be present.

HENRY P. SCHRECK, Sec., 134 Garden street, Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 24.

NIGHT SCENE IN NEW YORK.

An Incident In Metropolitan Life Not Touched Upon By Hanna Prosperity Mouthers.

Every night a little after twelve, there is to be seen on the Bowery between Fifth and Sixth streets a spectacle which constitutes a bitter satire on the perverted utterances of Republican stump orators about prosperity and the full dinner pail. In the middle of the street under the elevated railroad may be seen at the place and time mentioned a long line of wretchedly clad, hungry men, young and old, filing slowly past a spot at which are stationed two men in charge of an old egg box and two barrels. On one of the barrels is set a battered old coffee urn. The box and presumably the other barrel contains stale bread, in chunks and slices, such as accumulated in all restaurants and which some restaurant keepers often experience difficulty in getting rid of. Each contestant, as his turn comes, receives a quantity of the bread. Most of them use their hats as receptacles, but now and then one is seen more fastidious than his comrades in misery who has provided himself with an old newspaper. If the fare is poor, the supply is generous, for each hat is filled and the bread is supplemented by a measure of hot coffee in a chipped and blackened delf cup. And there they stand under the railroad, munching and sipping with that silent humility which characterizes the outcast who has all but lost the very idea of self-respect. There they stand! Young men blighted at the threshold of life; middle-aged men broken in their prime; and grey-haired men who have reached this state through heaven knows what tortuous, devious ways.

If this spectacle is a satire on the "full dinner pail" shout it is also a reproach, a bitter biting reproach upon the social system under which it became possible.

It is a marvel to see these unfortunates in this conditions at this time of the year, with election day so close at hand. For the time has now arrived when the so-called "tough citizen" leaves the poorhouse, the jail, and the wandering life on the road, to flock to the cheap hotels so plentiful on the Bowery and Park Row and the various other parts of the city. There they are cared for by the tender-hearted politician—cared for till election day at any rate, and perhaps for a week or two longer; and the amount of favor extended to them is in proportion to their audacity as repeaters.

NEWS FROM ITALY.

Italian Socialists Send Greetings to the Socialists of America.

TO THE DAILY PEOPLE.—I must begin by sending, in the name of the Italian comrades, the most sincere greetings to the DAILY PEOPLE, hoping that the paper's unflagging efforts may lead to glorious victories and the final popular conquest of the future.

Our task is harder than yours. You now enjoy a political freedom that we still lack. Nevertheless, with you also, there are still serious obstacles to overcome, and battles to win. Forward, comrades of America! Ours is the future. May your example come to our aid in our own struggle and to light our path, showing us the shortest route to take.

As was to be expected, the idiotic assassination of King Humbert, committed by Gaetano Bresci, has in no wise aided the progress of the Italian proletariat. On the contrary, it will only afford new pretext to the government for persecutions, to prevent our propaganda of principles and the economic organization of the proletariat forces. It will be one more fact to prove that no crime can have any result other than injurious to public welfare.

So far the government has not yet taken any extraordinary measures against the popular parties, least of all against the Socialist Labor Party. There have been arrests, but that is an every day occurrence to which we are accustomed.

Nevertheless, the old Cabinet Minister, Saffaro, is very cunning, and any thing may be expected from him. The stupid and blind reaction that to-day dominates Italy, and is master of almost the whole press, will push him—if he is anxious to keep his post—to satisfy its demands.

The King, himself, who, it seems, loves to put on the airs of the German Emperor, will hasten to demand of his Prime Minister, to persecute us. His military notions, his wish to govern instead of ruling as a truly constitutional monarch, are of such nature that they never find favor with the Socialists. He will be driven, will ye tell me, to show himself unqualifiedly our irreconcilable enemy.

The Sch of next month the Italian Socialist Labor Party will open its Convention in Rome. It is now three years, since '97, that the party has not been able to hold its National Convention, hindered therefrom by persecutions set on foot by the government, the true representative of the capitalist class. We hope that the police will not interfere with us this time.

The convention will be of very great importance, both by reason of the fact itself, and of its order of business. The political and the economic organization will be discussed, also the action of the party in Parliament and in the municipalities. Then there will be questions on action, on reform issues, on immigration.

I shall report to you in full, Rome, Sept. 3.

HE FLOORED THEM.

Campagne Stumps the Officers by Uttering a Simple Word.

Some Are Frightened, Others Shocked by His Indiscretion, and They Attempt to Take His Antithesis Away From Him—The Ridiculous Ignorance of Government Employees.

The Barge Office has been trembling in a corner during the past few days because the officers have run-up against new things. They were told to select all men who might create a disturbance during the elections. English trades unionists who come here to advocate no politics in the unions are given twenty-five cents and a blessing and allowed to depart in peace. The continental unionists are different, and when one of them is met, he is instantly subjected to all sorts of ignominy and abuse.

Achille Campagne did not meet with the approval of the authorities, and he had to undergo a microscopic examination. He looked intelligent; he answered readily, and he did not seem to be a man that could get three times on a voting list in a Tammany district during the coming election.

He was asked what his political belief was, and the Democrats looked at the Republicans and the Republicans looked at the Democrats in expectation as they waited for a reply.

"I am a Socialist," Campagne said. "Ah," said one-wise individual present, as he made ready to write Campagne's deportation papers, "You are an Anarchist."

"I am no such thing. Anarchy is the very antithesis of Socialism."

One man, new to his work, fled, and the hardened and courageous ones turned pale. They gasped and shuddered. Here was a man who had an antithesis on his person. An able-bodied officer ran forward to take it away from him, but he was restrained, and the more cautious ones decided to make him produce it in court, as it might be dangerous to have it exposed just now.

"You're an antithesis, hey?" said one. "How long has this been going on? Are there many in the country?"

The Socialist looked upon the display of ignorance in surprise, and then said: "It is antipodal. Now the dynamic—" "He's going to dynamite us!" yelled someone. "Send for Powder!"

The Barge Office was in an uproar, and men scurried hither and thither telling about the arrival who had come to this country to dynamite them with an antithesis. Some men thought of resigning from their dangerous work, but this step was prevented by one person consulting a dictionary. Then all the employees of the Barge Office, all of whom had "passed" a civil service examination became exceedingly knowing on the subject of antithesis. Of course Socialism was that. They knew it in the first place. They would forgive the culprit this time, but he must never again introduce a word of more than two syllables, or an idea of one. Then they returned to a consideration of the amount of intelligence it takes to pass a civil service examination, and be a great man.

HE FOUND OUT.

TO THE DAILY PEOPLE.—A reporter of the "Argus" of this city had ninety-nine of his eyes blackened in an attempt to cause trouble at one of our meetings here recently.

He interrupted the speaker to ask if a certain party member had not also been a speaker at a Democratic meeting. He was informed that such was not the case, and he became violent. Then Pierce, who was on the platform, jumped on him with both feet. He still persisted and was given the lie direct.

The crowd, most of whom knew the falseness of the man's statement, gave him the laugh, and he retired to his editorial attic, boiling with rage, and sore from the consciousness of defeat. So very sore was he, in fact, that he proceeded to place his bile on paper, and the faster he wrote, the more angry he became.

The thing that particularly sent him into a torrid feeling was the advertising given to the DAILY PEOPLE. When he heard that, he fled, vowing vengeance. His vow materialized in part as follows:

"Mr. Pierce's expressions of love for 'capitalistic newspapers,' idiots of reporters, 'red-tinked yellow sheets' was pathetic in the extreme. Of all the blatherers who invade public thoroughfares none is entitled to more prominence. Where he dug up the stereotyped expressions of love for the newspapers only the gentleman who spotted them knows. The seven fiendish grew disgusted and went inside, leaving the irritated Socialist speaking to the children, who were too innocent to understand, and only listened because the man appeared so funny. As 'capitalistic newspapers' cannot throw away valuable space to utterances of such men, he therefore is saved the ridicule of thousands by not publishing his overheated, nonsensical remarks. Seldom has a man made such an attempt to denounce newspapers and newspaper men in the streets of Albany, but the newest blatherer is of little importance."

Just think! That is only about a fifth of the "valuable" space he could not give to us. He was the warmest man that ever left a Socialist meeting, and hereafter will acquire the good habit of leaving them alone. He was so much walked on that he did not dare to speak back while he was in the crowd, but he bottled up his venom for publication. The party here in Albany is making such headway that there is a great fluttering of vile birds, and this is only one of the latest indications.

The "Argus" would do well to obtain a man who has sense enough not to expose his lack of sense in public.

George H. Stevenson.

Albany, Sept. 10.

LABOR A PAWN.

How and Why the Fleece rs Utilize Strike of the Workers.

The below is taken from the "Financial" column of the New York "Times." It may help to throw light on the miners' strike. At any rate it does throw light upon what the fleecers of labor utilize strikes for, and how they gamble on the miseries of the workers. This article has all the value of an admission against one's own interest, coming as it does from "The Times," the mouthpiece of capitalist gamblers.

"It may be that we are close to incidents that will affect a change from the comatose condition. So far Wall street gives practically no heed to what developments in the coal regions. Brokers and speculators profess to believe that the strike now beginning will quickly end in a fiasco. It is insisted in Wall street that the miners are without genuine grievances, that the great mass of anthracite workmen are disposed to join the strike and that they quit work only upon grounds of sympathy which must speedily vanish; and there will be, so Wall street is persuaded, no public support for the unemployed men. If boisterousness, or worse, develops, there seems to be here a firm conviction that the law will operate with promptness to protect the public peace. Such views at this preliminary point are reassuring to dealers in securities. But if, perchance, Wall street optimism is astray; if this strike becomes genuinely serious, if it is protracted, if riots are bred and a public sympathy does develop, there will be stern problems confronting some security holders."

"People who have followed Wall street assurances for a year and more past have become used to the declaration that we have a coal trust—a combination of capital further extending than in any other industrial quarter. On the Stock Exchange there is practical unanimity in the understanding that the entire anthracite coal business of this country has drifted into concentrated ownership—or concentrated control, at least. Less than half a dozen capitalists are now able to direct the policy of the anthracite trade of the country; and this group of half a dozen comprises financiers whose interests, not only in this but in many other quarters, are identical. For a trust in any of the necessities of life scant sympathy can be marshalled. The Ice Trust illustration in this city has involved chiefly the matter of oppressing the consumer through attempts at extortion. In the coal situation Wall street has for months past been daily expectant of official announcements that prices must advance materially—it being the general understanding that only an opportune occasion was awaited for the marking up of rates upon consumers. Over and over again we have had upward movements in various coal stocks based upon vague reports that advances in prices were about to be ordered, and so practically universal is the expectation that such advances will come, that it has required little but occasional hints to give substantial lifts to Jersey Central, Reading and the rest."

"From 'inside' sources there have come declarations that no coal trust exists; that the price of coal will be ruled wholly by the laws of demand and supply; that only ordinary trade influences will operate—that there will be no arbitrary change in prices to the consumer. But such official statements have merely provoked smiles in the Stock Exchange district, it being taken for granted that the denials were Pickwickian purely, that though the coal trust exists it cannot be so in name, for reasons easy to comprehend. That actual concentrated control does prevail in the anthracite coal trade is not at all a matter open to give substantial lifts to Jersey Central, Reading and the rest."

"Thus extraordinary issues are forward in the battle just opening in the mountains of Pennsylvania. There is the first real big conflict between capital and labor since the making of trusts became the fashion. Hitherto labor, in its contests, has been opposed to capital unconcentrated, various corporations not infrequently anxious to benefit at one another's expense. Hitherto, however, capital has not stood as a trust, and there may be now found some qualifying elements in the tendency of public sentiment. The chief purpose of trusts—to make money, and the public has no other notion of trust objects."

The number of young men in the colleges who will be forced to earn their tuition out of school hours, increased greatly this year. The machine-made degree counts for little, but there is frequently a tremendous amount of energy put into getting it. Knowledge is not the aim of most of the students. What they wish is a little handicap in earning a living, to fit themselves up for sale at a higher price, and to become the possessors of a more marketable brand of labor power. But in going to school these sons of the working class have the odds against them. They cannot both work and study, and at the same time obtain the best results. An education is worth much sacrifice, but if it is all sacrifice, it is not even worth considering. A man who jumps from his books to hard labor that will pay him enough to get back at his books for a few hours each day, makes a sacrifice that will tell on him, mentally, morally, and physically for the rest of his life. It is the State's duty to educate a man if he wishes it, and it is a State's duty to turn that education to the best advantage of the State. Under the present condition, the State stands in a man's way, and the man grows powerful only when he can wrong the State.

ELECTRIC POWER.

Experiments In Prussia With Canal Boats.

A Difficult Section Chosen for Experiments—The Purpose Is to Test the Possibilities of Electric Traction for Large Barges—The System Capable of Meeting All Needs.

Some interesting experiments in boat traction by means of electric locomotives were recently made in behalf of the Prussian government by Messrs. Siemens & Halske of Berlin. The scene of operations was a short length of the Pinow canal, which forms a portion of the waterway between Berlin and Stettin and is traversed every year by about 25,000 to 26,000 boats each way. The craft used are in the main barges, some 132 feet in length by 15 feet 6 inches beam, carrying 150 to 175 tons. There are also a few steam barges employed, which carry about 150 tons, and can tow a second barge. The traffic to Berlin is much heavier than toward Stettin, and as a consequence the fourths of the barges return light from the metropolis. Traction is generally effected by horses, there being a towpath on each bank, but on the down journey man traction is not infrequently relied on. In any case the speed is low and, including stops, does not average more than about one mile and a quarter an hour.

The section of canal used for the experiments selected owing to its physical difficulties, presenting as it does several curves, in one of which with only 328 feet radius the waterway is spanned by a railway bridge. The line laid down for the towing engine was of one-meter (3.28 feet, gauge, the outer rail weighing 18.2 pounds per yard, while the inner, which was fixed on the inner edge of the towpath, weighed 8.1 pounds per yard. These rails, which were of the flange type, were laid partly on sleepers ballasted with gravel and partly on blocks of concrete, weighing 220 pounds each in the case of the heavier principal rail, and half this in the case of the other rail. This arrangement costs more per mile than the sleepers, but has been found less expensive to maintain. Though no wharf actually existed on the length of canal experimented on, the arrangements necessary were fully tested. At one point the line was raised to a height of 9 feet 6 inches above the level of the towpath, being carried on posts and brackets. The carrying posts were 12 inches in diameter, and were spaced at 18 feet 8 inches. A cap piece spanned the gap between posts and the principal rail was laid directly on this cap piece, while the other was carried by a stringer, supported at each post on brackets.

The conductor for the current was supported on pine posts 23 feet long, located 33 1/2 to 44 yards apart. It consisted of eight-millimeter wire, carried by porcelain insulators. The principal rail served as conductor for the return current. The source of power was a fifteen-horse-power portable engine, driving a nine-kilowatt dynamo; and a large storage battery was also provided. The extreme dimensions of the towing locomotive were 6 feet 10 inches in length by 4 feet 10 inches wide. Its total weight was two tons, but the motor was so placed that only one-fifth of this total came on the accessory rail. The motor provided was much more powerful than necessary for the work in hand, as it was capable of working at the rate of 14 to 15 horse-power. Since, however, these experiments were merely preliminary ones intended to test the possibilities of electric traction for large barges, the excess power was supplied intentionally, and the resistance requisite to call forth the full powers of the motors was in some of the experiments provided by rafts. These experiments showed the system to be capable of meeting all needs, working, as it did, with safety and economy.

The Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, the young millionaire preacher, has just been credited with an attempt to rescue a girl from a life of prostitution. As he is an upholder and beneficiary of the capitalist system, and as that system forces hundreds of thousands of young girls into a life of shame every year against their will, this young man convicts himself of being either a hypocritical poseur or an ignoramus. Which is it?

The yellow "World" wakes indignant over the fact that the Steel and Wire Trust sold to European customers cheaper than to American. The Trust was selling its own goods. It has as much right to charge its European customers less, as the "World" has to force its newsboys and sell more cheaply to news companies. The logic of private ownership is that the owner can do as he pleases with his goods.

The Daily People.

The attention of the readers of the Weekly People is called to the following:

IT IS NECESSARY TO USE ALL OUR ENERGY IN PUSHING THE AGITATION.

IN ORDER TO DO THIS WE MUST WORK EVERY DAY.

THE DAILY PEOPLE,

the only English Socialist paper in the world, can perform this work.

ITS EDITORIALS MAKE SOCIALISTS.

ITS SPECIAL ARTICLES BUILD UP THE MOVEMENT.

ITS NEWS COLUMNS ARE REPLETE WITH THE LATEST AND MOST RELIABLE INFORMATION.

ITS EFFICIENCY IS OF A NATURE THAT CANNOT BE DUPLICATED ANYWHERE.

HELP THE WORK ALONG

BY PUSHING THE MAILING LIST OF THE DAILY PEOPLE.

IT TAKES THE PLACE OF SPEAKERS.

IT CAN GO WHERE SPEAKERS CANNOT GO.

IT APPEARS EVERY DAY.

ITS WORK CANNOT BE SIDE-TRACKED.

In order to assist the Sections in this matter, we have arranged for the following:

We shall make a specialty, during the campaign of one month's subscribers.

The Party members, readers of the WEEKLY PEOPLE, sympathizers and all who are interested in the welfare of the working class should send in at least enough names to make a mailing list of 200,000 readers before November.

BEGIN YOUR WORK TO-NIGHT.

CONTINUE IT TO-MORROW.

IT WILL BOOM THE VOTE OF MALLONEY AND REMMEL.

IT WILL HASTEN THE DAY OF FREEDOM.

During the Campaign we shall send the Daily People for One Month for

★ FORTY CENTS. ★

Rush in the subscriptions, and circulate the DAILY PEOPLE everywhere.

THE PRICE IS ONLY:

1 Month, 40 Cents; 3 Months, \$1.00; 6 Months, \$2.00; 1 Year, \$3.50.

Sunday Edition, with Special Features, \$1.00 a Year; 50 Cents for Six Months.

IF YOU CANNOT GET A MAN FOR A YEAR, GET HIM FOR SIX MONTHS.

IF SIX MONTHS ARE TOO MUCH, SEND IN THREE MONTHS.

IF THREE MONTHS ARE TOO MUCH, GET HIM FOR A MONTH.

AFTER THAT HE WILL WANT THE PAPER.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEAD-

quarters of Boston, No. 45 Elliot street, Rooms 4 and 5. Free reading room open every evening. Wage-workers welcome.

SECTION BURLINGTON COUN., S.L.P. The County Committee representing the section meets every Sunday, 10 a.m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Spruce field avenue, Newark, N. J. 485

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S.L.P. Headquarters and free reading room, 205 1/2 So. Main st. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p.m., Foresters' Temple, 12 1/2 W. First street, corner Spring. 455

SECTION BUFFALO, S.L.P. BRANCH 4, meets at International Hall, 251 E. Genesee st., near Michigan st., upst. Public lectures and discussion on questions pertaining to Socialism every Monday, 8 p.m., except 4th Monday of month, which is reserved for business meeting. Everybody welcome. Bring friends along. 461

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274 S. T. & L. A. meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 8 p.m. at 235 E. 38th street, near Michigan. 408

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every 2d and 4th Friday, 8 p.m., S.L.P. headquarters, 853 Grand st. Westville, Conn. meets every 3d Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome. 423

BOSTON SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY Headquarters, No. 45 Elliot St., rooms 4 and 5. Free reading room. Open every evening. Wage-workers welcome. 461

SCANDINAVIAN S.E. S.L.P. Br. 1, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month at 10 a.m., at Llanes Hall, 319 Atlantic av. 453

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meeting every Tuesday evening, 8 p.m., at Club rooms, southwest corner 11th street and First avenue. Pool Parlor open every evening. 461

SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets every second Sunday of the month, 2:30 p.m., headquarters, 1304 Germantown Ave. BRANCH No. 1 meets every Tuesday evening same place. 461

Trades' & Societies' Directory.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA. MEETINGS at Headquarters, No. 431 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Free lectures every Sunday, 8 p.m. Speakers' Club every Wednesday, 8 p.m. State Committee, every 1st and 3d Sunday, 9 a.m. Section Allegheny Local, No. 100, S. T. & L. A. meets every 2d and 4th Saturday, 8 p.m. Mixed Local, No. 191, meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday, 8 p.m., at 14 Lay street, Allegheny, Pa. 18th Ward Branch of Allegheny, meets every 2d and 4th Sunday, 8 p.m., at 14 Lay street, Allegheny, Pa. 449

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADQUARTERS of 14th and 20th A.D.'s, 431 W. 14th ave. Business meeting every Friday evening. Free reading room and pool parlor open day and evening. Free lectures every Sunday evening. Subscriptions for this paper taken. 449

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets every Monday evening, 8 p.m., at Daily People Building, 2-6 New Remond street, New York City. Daily People stamps may be purchased by delegates from L. A. Brown, Assistant Organizer, 177 First avenue, E. 5th, Financial Secretary, 582 Canal street; Julius Hammer, Recording Secretary, 304 Rivington street. 410

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p.m., at Kramer's Hall, 107 S. Howard street. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Rivington street. 449

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S.L.P., meets 1st Sunday of month, 10 p.m., at headquarters, Essex Co. Socialist Club, 78 Sprucefield ave., Newark. Address communications to John Hoesack, secretary, 655 Third street, Jersey City. 444

WATERS ALLIANCE "LIBERTY" No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2521 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 8 p.m. 410

WEST HARTFORD SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of the 23d Assembly District, 319 W. 143d st. Business meeting, 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room open 8 to 10 p.m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors welcome.

Section Hartford, S. L. P., meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., at S. L. P. Hall, 882 Main street.

S. T. & L. A., Local No. 207, meets 2d and 4th Thursday at above hall. Visitors are welcome.

thousands and hundreds of thousands of houses is not sane. Such cases belong to the domain of medicine, not to that of

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Harry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Road
Street, New York.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS.—Thomas
Curran, Secretary, Room 13, 557 West
minister street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-
ADA.—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dun-
don street, Market square, London, Ontario.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.
24 New Road street. (The Party's liter-
ary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no
Party announcements can go in that are
not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The regular meeting of the National
Executive Committee of the Socialist Lab-
or Party was held at the Daily People
Building on Monday evening, September
24, Keveney in the chair.

In the minutes for September 17 it
was recorded that a Section had been
organized at Tazewell, Illinois. It should
have read Wesley City, Illinois. Minutes
corrected accordingly.

Receipts for the week \$31.70; expendi-
tures, \$34.38.

A communication was received from
Spokane, Washington announcing that
the Section there had been reorganized.
Matter is laid over until the State Com-
mittee is heard from.

Sections are again reminded that after
October 1 the due stamps must be paid
for according to the price laid down in the
constitution.

The vote on the new constitution was
then canvassed with the following result:

VOTING BLANK.

QUESTIONS. **VOTE CAST.**

1. Constitution, Art. 1, 1799 3

2. Constitution, Art. 2, 1798 65

3. Constitution, Art. 3, 1796 1

4. Constitution, Art. 4, 1792 1

5. Constitution, Art. 5, 1743 49

6. Constitution, Art. 6, 1780 10

7. Constitution, Art. 7, 1758 26

8. Constitution, Art. 8, 1786 14

9. Constitution, Art. 9, 1785 5

10. Constitution, Art. 10, 1787 11

11. Constitution, Art. 11, 1778 36

12. Platform, 1790 3

13. Sent of N. E. C., 1789 8

14. Editor of the DAILY
PEOPLE, 1768 8

15. Board of Trustees, 1769 2

16. National Secretary, 1736 5

17. International Socialist
Congress at Paris 30

A. 1757 33

B. 1729 45

C. 1755 30

JULIAN PIERCE,
Recording Secretary.

Massachusetts.

Woburn—Massachusetts and Essex Sena-
torial District convention was held in
Buffalo Hall, Saturday evening, Sep-
tember 22. John L. White, of Stone-
ham, was nominated as candidate for
Senator. A Senatorial District Com-
mittee, consisting of John Eustis, John Gal-
lagher, John White, Albert S. Kent and
Joseph H. Curley was elected. Fred C.
Baker, of Stoneham, was elected mem-
ber of the State Committee.

Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE—There will be a meet-
ing of the English-speaking branch
Thursday evening, October 4, at Kaiser's
Hall, 300 Fourth street. All English-
speaking comrades should attend.
ANTON J. BUCHE, Secretary.

At the Middlesex County Convention,
held the same date, the following ticket
was nominated:

Chas. A. Johnson, for Register of
Deeds.

E. M. Grant, for County Treasurer.

John O'Donnell, for County Commis-
sioner.

Daily People National Committee.

The following amounts have been re-
ceived from sources other than those
represented in the Daily People Confer-
ence of New York:

Previously acknowledged, \$1,662.30

Rhode Island, State Com-
mittee, contributed by Branch

Onyville, 8.00

Minnesota State Committee,
contributed as follows: E.

Constant, \$3.00; Section St.

Paul, \$2.25; E. V. 50 cents;

C. G. Davidson, \$3; total, 9.65

New York State Committee,
contributed by Section Syra-

cuse, 12.00

Virginia State Committee con-
tributed by Section Roanoke

State Committee Massachusetts,
contributed by members of

Section Boston as follows: J.

F. Stevens, \$10; C. Schluter,

\$10; H. McGargle, \$5; C.

Christensen, \$5; W. Vossels,

\$1; J. Arbore, \$1; total, 30.00

Pennsylvania State Committee,
contributed by Section Pitts-

burgh, 18.30

New Jersey State Committee,
contributed by Section Essex

County, 15.00

Total, \$1,766.10

(Week ending September 22.)

Previously acknowledged, \$1,538.00

Phineas N. J., donated by

Branch, 1.00

Shiloh, Pa., donated by Sec-

tion, 5.00

Rockville, Ill., Renner, 50c;

Lacy, 50c; Maris, 50c; Heim-

lich, 50c; Hoffman, 50c; total,

2.50

Chicago, Ill., Sale, \$1.50; Barnes,

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All persons who will be 21 years of age

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1900, or become citizens on or before

election day, and have also been residents

of the State for this year, continues as

residents of their respective towns for

six months, must make or have made in

their behalf, a written application giving

name, residence street, and house num-

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age, since when in the State, since when</

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The Following Books are Recommended by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party to Those Desiring to Learn What Modern Socialism Demands.

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By KARL KAUTSKY.

Translated from the German and Adapted to America by DANIEL DE LEON.

"The Working Class" is the first of the "Kautsky Pamphlets." The history and growth of the Working Class and the effect of the capitalist system of production on the Working Class are vividly portrayed. The effect of machinery, the appearance of the army of the unemployed, the growth of woman and child labor, and many other topics of vital interest to the proletariat are interestingly discussed. The book should be followed by "The Capitalist Class."

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CHAPTER III.—*Division of Labor and Competition.*—Division of Labor in the Ranks of the Capitalist Class—Free Competition in the Ranks of the Capitalist Class.
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CHAPTER V.—*Taxes.*—How the Government Gets Its Share of the Surplus from the Capitalist Class—The Weaknesses of the Capitalist System of Production—Necessitates "Government"—First Weakness: Capitalists Dispute Over Profits—Hence the Necessity of Courts—Second Weakness: Capitalist Nations Must Expand Abroad—Hence War Departments—Third Weakness: Antagonisms Between Exploiters and Exploited, Hence Courts, Police, and Militia to Keep the Working Class Down—Fourth Weakness: Crime, Hence Jails, Penitentiaries, and Reformatories.
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CHAPTER VIII.—*Industrial Crises.*—Sources of Industrial Crises—Why the Crisis is Unknown in the First Stages of Production for Sale—Relation of Modern Commerce to Industrial Crises—Mechanism of an Industrial Crisis—Under Capitalism—The Crisis Becomes Permanent—The International Crisis Does Not Abolish the Crisis.
CHAPTER IX.—*Chronic Overproduction.*—Relation of Commercial and Territorial Expansion to Overproduction—How Capitalism Digs Its Own Grave—The Capitalist Class Has Carried Out Its Historic Mission—The Socialist Republic Inevitable.

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NEW BOOK ON SOCIALISM.

Published by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party.

TRAGIC PAGES:

A Study of the Labor Fakir.

By THOMAS A. HICKEY.

The Socialist Labor Party asserts that those trade unions that support at the ballot box the capitalist political parties are actually conscious enemies of the Working Class, and that "labor leaders" of the Samuel Gompers stripe, who advise the Working Class to support at the ballot box these parties, are double-cross rascals in general and murderers of the Working Class in particular. These "labor leaders" are called "fakirs" by the Socialists, and the unions that they "lead" are called "pure and simple" unions. And if one wishes cumulative evidence of the rascality of the "fakirs," one has but to read "Tragic Pages." Mr. Hickey takes the United Mine Workers' Union as a type of the "pure and simple fakir" union, and by examining its recent history, especially the history of its strikes, shows that the "miners lie naked in the storm while their labor fakir leaders revel in debauch."

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The How and Why of Strikes.
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Miners Starve in the Storm, While the Labor Fakir Revels in Debauch.
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By WILLIAM SCHOLL M'CLURE.

It would be very instructive, as well as entertaining, if a complete classification could be made of those who "object" to the real and energy displayed by modern Socialism, in their propaganda of Socialism. The reformer objects to the Revolution—the want to go by degrees; and the reformer is easily disposed of. Then comes the "good for evil" gentleman—he does not like the class struggle; and the Socialists can soon settle him. But when it comes to the Socialists, the man who knows what Socialism demands, believes the Socialist Republic would be justice personified, and yet thinks his eyes and says it is all very nice to think about, but that the repugnance of his realization should place the Socialist Republic outside the consideration of reasoning beings—when one meets that kind of a man, one must have tactics that will suit the occasion. It will not do much good to argue with him, but if one can persuade him to purchase a book that speaks of his particular case, one may be able to set his brain matter going. Such a book is "Socialism." The object of the book is to scientifically demonstrate the propositions contained in the following paragraph:

"Socialism is coming. It is useless to oppose it. One might as well fight the tides. The progress of economic evolution cannot be stopped. Capitalism is but its latest phase. Born yesterday, tomorrow it must pass away. To Socialism belongs the future."

Mr. McClure begins his book by briefly tracing the condition of the working class from 1200 down to 1800. Then he treats the following subjects in a manner that is genuinely Socialist:

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Overproduction.
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1. Means of Production Owned by the Producer.
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Socialism:
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2. Socialism and Its Use of "Capital."
3. Socialism and Governmental Tyranny.
4. Socialism and Capitalism.
5. Socialism and Labor Legislation.
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7. Socialism Inevitable.
"Socialism" a good follower for "What Means This Strike?" and "Reform or Revolution."

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THE CAPITALIST CLASS.

By KARL KAUTSKY.

Translated from the German and Adapted to America by DANIEL DE LEON.

"The Capitalist Class" is the second of the "Kautsky Pamphlets." It gives a brilliant presentation of the growth and development of capitalism, with the effect on the Capitalist Class, the Middle Class, and the Working Class. The book is an admirable antidote for the "political economy" of the average college professor. The chapter on "Groundrent" is well adapted for those afflicted with the Single Tax fallacy, and the chapter on "Taxation" gives valuable data for those who still think that the "Working Class pays the taxes." The pamphlet should be followed by "The Class Struggle."

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CHAPTER VI.—*The Lowering of the Rate of Profit.*—Small Capital Required to Increase the Rate of Profit—Rapid Increase of Capital and Surplus—Decline of the Rate of Interest Does Not Mean the Reduction of Capitalist Income.
CHAPTER VII.—*Growth of Large Production.*—Syndicates and Trusts—The Trusts Lead to the Trust—The Capitalist Becomes a Coupon-Clipper—Stock Companies Appear, and the Usefulness of the Capitalist Ends—Small Capitalists Are Dependent on the Large Ones—Results of Competition Among Capitalists for the Market.
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Authorized English Translation. Edited and annotated by

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